

# LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM IS OUTLINED AT WHITE HOUSE

## At Conferences Between President Harding and a Number of Republican Senators—Calls For Enaction of Tax Law Ahead of the Fordney Tariff Bill—Delay is Proposed on Bill For Refunding Allied Loans and For Funding Railroad Debts—Administration Program Will Be Further Outlined After a Conference With House Leaders Tonight.

Washington, July 27.—Legislative programs of the next few weeks in the senate and house were today well outlined today as a result of conferences between President Harding and a number of republican senators at the White House dinner last night.

Administration plans, as disclosed by senators, call for passage by the house of the internal revenue revision bill and of several senate bills by August 6, with a view to recess or adjournment of congress soon after until late in September or early in October.

Probably the most important feature of the program disclosed was the president's desire to have the tax bill enacted ahead of the Fordney tariff revision measure. Senate leaders urged this change. It was said, and now plan to hold the tariff bill in the finance committee until after the tax measure is put through.

The program was said to leave the tariff bill subject to indefinite delay, possibly until the winter session of congress, although some senate leaders insisted that it be enacted before adjournment of the present extra session.

Other prominent features of the reported program propose delay on the refunding bill for funding railroad debts and for funding railroad debts.

Senate bills stated for passage before the proposed recess are the pending amendment to the Fordney tariff bill, the Campbell anti-beer bill, the Capper-Tin-

# Liggett Fortune Is Seriously Depleted

## Result of Decline in Market Price of Common Stock of United Drug Company.

Boston, July 27.—The personal fortune of Louis K. Liggett, head of the United Drug Company, and of his son, John K. Liggett, is seriously depleted, it was learned today. A formal statement announced that his affairs had been placed in the hands of trustees, but the extent of impairment was not officially made known.

The two-day decline in the market price of the common stock of the United Drug Company was given as the immediate cause of the action to conserve his assets for the protection of creditors. His losses, however, have extended over a year or more, and are understood to have been due to sugar and other ventures that suffered heavily with the collapse of commodity values and stock prices.

The fortune of millions that he built up as he developed from a drug clerk to master of the drug industry dwelled to such an extent that he has been forced to "tap" his fortune in recent months. His stable of show horses was sold and other savings were effected.

For several weeks Mr. Liggett has divided his time between efforts to work out his financial situation and his duties as chairman of the Fifteenth Twenty-first commission. He could not be located today.

In organizing Liggett's International, Ltd., a year ago, to take over the extensive chain drug stores business of Borden, Ltd., and Louis K. Liggett Company, Ltd., of Canada, Mr. Liggett set a new record for capitalization in this state, the corporation being credited with capital stock of \$50,000,000. His other interests include the following:

Beacon Oil Company, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, National Accident Insurance Corporation, National Bank of Boston, Punta Alcega Sugar Company, Regal Shoe Company, Sumner Rubber Company, Inc., of New Haven, United Candy Company, United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, United Jewelers, Inc., of New York; United Laboratories Company, United Perfumery Company, United Pharmaceutical Company, and Western Repeating Arms Company of New Haven.

# U. S. Mail Co. Offers To Purchase Ships

## And Thus Retain Vessels Seized by Order of the United States Shipping Board.

New York, July 27.—The United States Mail Steamship Company from which the United States shipping board last week seized nine large passenger ships on charges of delinquency in payment of charter hire, today offered to purchase the ships outright.

This offer was made public by E. A. Charles, assistant to the president of the line, who said the company had decided to avail itself of an option clause in its charter, and that the shipping board at Washington had been asked by telegram to so price.

It also was admitted that reports current in shipping circles for several days to the effect that the company was negotiating with certain large financiers relative to future delinquency in the line were true. Mr. Charles declined to make public the identity of these interests or to say whether they were American or foreign.

The company now has agency agreements for the operation of its ships in practically all foreign ports. In Bremen it is represented by the North German Lloyd line.

The shipping board, through its attorney, applied for a change in venue from state to federal courts of the injunction proceedings, by which the steamship line retained control of its vessels.

It will be heard by the United States Supreme Court tomorrow.

A change of venue, if granted, will not affect the provisions of the temporary injunction, which still stands in the matter.

Pending the hearing, preparations are being made to sail the steamship Georgia, scheduled to leave here on August 3.

# GREEK SUCCESSSES HAVE DEFEATIZED THE TURKS

## Kemal Pasha Has Appealed to Constantinople For Intervention With the Allies to Stop the Greeks—Information Indicates That the Turkish Defensive Has Completely Broken Down—Turkish Losses in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners is Estimated at 60,000—Greeks Are Constantly Pressing the Enemy Along the Road to Angora.

London, July 27.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist government, has sent a telegram to Constantinople asking that the central government intervene with the allies in an effort to obtain a cessation of Greco-Turk hostilities, according to despatches from Constantinople to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Advices from Constantinople declare the Turkish reverses have had a depressing effect in Angora, the people of which "consider that the game is lost."

Information from all sources indicates that the resistance of the Turkish Nationalists is completely broken, the Greek official news agency declares in a statement issued here today. The Turkish losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated at 60,000. The Greeks, the statement says, are constantly pressing the Kemalists along the road to Angora. Along the route of their retreat the Turks set fire to their stores of material which they were unable to carry with them because of the rapidity of their flight.

Circassian bandits appeared Sunday in Karabogha, on the Sea of Marmora. 25 miles east of Gallipoli, raided the town and killed the Turkish governor and commander of its gendarmerie. A British detachment assisted the Turkish gendarmes in pursuing the bandits. As a result of this incident the British are reinforcing the Dardanelles garrison.

Constantinople, July 25 (Delayed).—The Turkish Nationalist prime minister, Fethi Pasha, told the national assembly last night that although the Turkish had been obliged to yield ground in the face of the Greek advance, the enemy suffered terrible losses. The region between Kutais and Rize, which recently was captured by the Greeks, was covered with thousands of bodies, he declared.

A Greek warship today approached Samun, on the south shore of the Black Sea, with the intention of bombarding the town, but the commander of a United States destroyer lying off the coast disengaged its commander from firing, pointing out that such action might endanger the Greek population.

### DR. STONE LOST HIS LIFE IN EFFORT TO SAVE HIS WIFE

Banff, Alta., July 27.—Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue university at Lafayette, Ind., gave his life in an effort to save his wife, who was in a narrow crevice on the face of a deep crevice. With Mrs. Stone in his arms, he was attempting to scale the almost perpendicular side of the cliff when he lost his footing and hurtled to the bottom of the crevice.

Mrs. Stone, who slid back to her former refuge far above the body of her husband, will recover from her injuries and the effects of being virtually frozen for eight days and nights, according to fragmentary reports reaching here from the rescuing party.

She is being taken by stretcher to a camp on Marble creek, nine miles from the spot where she was found.

The body of Dr. Stone has not yet been recovered. It is wedged between two jagged rocks at the bottom of the crevice. The precipitous mountain climber, who carried rations for four days and at the foot of the mountain discarded everything save essential equipment, reports reaching here say, Mrs. Stone stopped and fell to a ledge on the face of the crevice. The university president, however, was a rope to his wife, but his strength was not to the task of raising her to where he stood. Finally he descended to her and taking Mrs. Stone in his arms attempted to climb with her up the almost perpendicular wall.

Searchers, patrolling the mountain since the first began to be felt for the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Stone. It was not until the college president was found, however, that their search was rewarded.

### LITTLE HOPE FOR TARIFF BILL BEFORE RECESS

Washington, July 27.—Hopes of administration leaders that the tax revision bill can be put through the house in time for a recess of congress by mid-July apparently found little reflection today in the house ways and means committee which plugged away at public hearings on the measure with two days more allotted to witnesses.

Chairman Clegg estimated that two weeks would be required for the drafting of the bill after treasury and internal revenue bureau experts have presented their recommendations at the executive sessions planned next week.

Some leaders hope to put the bill through in a few days after its formal presentation, but plans for handling it have been offered by witnesses and are being fully shaped up.

The general procedure is expected by members to be similar to that adopted with relation to the Fordney tariff bill. The tax revision bill is to be considered in the house in caucus to consider the measure and the repeal of the existing rule to limit debate and shut off general amendments.

New suggestions on tax revision have been offered by witnesses appearing during the two days of public hearings, leaving the administration plan as a principle recommendation before the committee completes its work.

Repeal of the excess profits tax and making good the loss of revenue by a modified tax on corporate profits or an additional income tax upon corporate and the repeal of the existing 82-900 exemption applicable to corporate income to yield an aggregate revenue of from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually.

Chairman Clegg estimated that the repeal of the excess profits tax would result in a maximum combined normal and surplus tax of 40 percent, and the imposition of sufficient new or additional taxes of wide application to bring the total revenue up to the billions of dollars a year.

Repeal of the minor "nuisance" taxes, such as the tax on soda water.

The suggestion put forward that first class postage rates be increased to three cents got into the committee hearing today without indication, however, that it had as yet been given serious consideration.

Hay estimates that restoration of the three cent postage would yield between \$75,000,000 and \$90,000,000 annually.

### JAPAN'S ACCEPTANCE HAS REACHED STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, July 27 (by the A. P.).—Japan's definite acceptance of a "place in the disarmament conference, which reached the state department today, gives consent to a discussion of Eastern questions. It was claimed the conference but suggests that problems which concern only particular powers or which can be regarded as closed incidents be omitted from the scope of the meeting.

There was every evidence of satisfaction over the reply in official circles here and it was indicated that the Japanese consent to a discussion of Eastern questions. It was claimed the conference but suggests that problems which concern only particular powers or which can be regarded as closed incidents be omitted from the scope of the meeting.

A thorough consideration of the conference program before the delegates actually assembled also was suggested in the Japanese note and now is regarded as assured.

The Japanese reply which attracted particular attention was a paragraph declaring the sense of the Japanese government that during the conference "problems such as are of sole concern to particular powers, and which may be regarded as closed incidents should be scrupulously avoided."

It was made plain, however, that officials here regarded the statement not as a condition of acceptance by Japan, but as a forecast of the attitude she will take when the negotiations over the conference program begin.

It is pointed out that Japan at the outset of her note agrees to a discussion of such subjects as may be regarded as bearing directly on disarmament and says in specific terms that she is willing to talk about Pacific and far eastern questions.

Although officials withheld comment, it was recalled here in connection with the Japanese note that matters that may be regarded as closed incidents, such as the Japanese ambassador at London recently indicated that his government would not care to discuss questions of disarmament, are being regarded as having been settled by the treaty of Versailles. In other quarters, however, it has been pointed out that the Versailles treaty is not recognized by China and that the United States is not contented to the treaty's terms relating to Y and other mandate territories so that in each case an open question is raised which would seem to make further negotiations necessary.

### IRISH REPUBLICAN CABINET DISCUSSED PEACE PROBLEMS

Dublin, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—The Sinn Fein cabinet today discussed the British government's proposals, there being a full membership present, including Michael Collins, commander of the republican army, and the two most recently liberated members, Countess Markievicz and Joseph McGrath. When the council rose, Mr. De Valera, who had been ill, was accompanied. A statement was issued, but it is known that no actual decision was reached, and no certainty that when he is reached it will be published immediately.

The publicity department of the Dail Eireann informed the correspondent that a statement within the next few days was inevitable, yet it was not possible to say it is understood that the Sinn Fein cabinet is agreed on the various points under consideration, and that there are no differences among the members, but they are waiting for a decision by others and are probably expecting a communication regarding the attitude of the representatives of the United States.

Countess Markievicz appeared to be in excellent health and high spirits.

"They can never go back on the fact that we recognized our nation and our army," she said, "and whatever happens, that recognition is bound to affect the whole future."

Countess Markievicz was liberated from prison unconditionally, and it may throw some light on the situation that she has no expectation of returning to prison to complete her three-year term.

### HEAT COMPELS SLEEPING IN THE OPEN IN NEW YORK

New York, July 27.—Cooler weather and a breeze directed to be a relief from the heat of the city today, but the heat compelled sleeping in the open in New York.

A top of the Whitehall building off the Battery the mercury hit 90 degrees at 4 o'clock, a mark reached on the same date in 1917 and 1919. Sidewalk thermometers in the down town sections, however, ran up to 107 degrees when the official mercury read 83.

Tonight public parks, beaches and houses were taken advantage of by thousands forced to seek relief from the heat indoors. Three heat prostrations were reported during the day.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DR. STONE WAS KILLED BY A FALL IN THE MOUNTAINS

Calgary, Alberta, July 27.—Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, whose body was found at the bottom of a deep crevice near Banff, was killed by a fall in the mountains on July 16, according to word received here today.

### DE VALERA COMMUNICATES WITH LLOYD GEORGE

London, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—A communication has been received from the official residence of Prime Minister Lloyd George in Downing street from Eamon De Valera, the Irish republican leader, says the Central News today. It was a brief answer and is considered less favorable than had been anticipated. The Central News declares, but the negotiations will continue.

### CALL FOR REPORTS ON TREATMENT OF SICK VETS

Washington, July 27.—Surgeon General Cummings, of the public health service, has asked today by a senate investigating committee to submit prompt reports on conditions at several hospitals where former service men were being treated. Among the places named was the Central Hill Sanatorium, Rutland, Massachusetts.

Be careful, that the next best thing to being good.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Riga, July 27.—(By the A. P.).—In both bolshevik and American official circles in Riga the note of Secretary of State Hughes demanding the release of American prisoners in Russia, immediately following the note of Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, is considered as being charged with infinite possibilities.

Some American officials in the Baltic states, who have long known the serious plight of the American prisoners in Soviet Russia have urged the state department at Washington to adopt a strong policy looking to their release, even to the extent of threatening an embargo on shipments from the United States to Russia, and a possible blockade of Russian ports.